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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/007,574

11/09/2001

Cesare Peschle

9855-26U3

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7590

05/18/2005

AKIN GUMP STRAUSS HAUER & FELD L.L.P.
ONE COMMERCE SQUARE
2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

EXAMINER

BELYAVSKIY, MICHAEL A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1644

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/007,574

Applicant(s)

PESCHLE, CESARE

Examiner

Michail A. Belyavskyi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11, 13-17, 46 and 54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 54 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11, 13-17, 46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S AMENDMENT

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/14/05 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-9, 11, 13-17, 46 and 54 are pending.

Claims 54 stand withdrawn from further consideration by the Examiner, 37 C.F.R. § 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention.

Claims 1-9, 11, 13-17 and 46 are under consideration in the instant application.

3. The filing date of the instant claims is deemed to be the filing date of the instant applications, i.e. 11/09/2001, as the parent application 09/322,352 does not support the claimed method of generating a differentiated human cell of a selected type, comprising maintaining an isolated human KDR⁺ stem cell in the presence of a differentiated mammalian cell of the selected type, the limitations of the instant application. If applicants disagree, applicants should present a detailed analysis as to why the claimed subject matter has clear support in the parent application.

In view of the amendment, filed 03/14/05, the following rejections remain:

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 1-9, 11, 13-17, and 46 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a method of *in vitro* generation of a differentiation mammalian cells, wherein differentiated mammalian cells is selected from the group consisting of a skeletal muscle cell, an endothelial cells and hematopoietic cell, comprising maintaining an isolated human KDR⁺ stem cells in the medium in the presence of the differentiated mammalian cell, does not reasonably provide enablement for a method of *in vivo* generating a differentiated human cell of any selected type, the method comprising maintaining an isolated human KDR⁺ stem cell in the presence of a differentiated any

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mammalian cell of the selected type as claimed in claims 1-9, 11, 13-17 or maintaining an isolated human KDR+ stem cell in a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of differentiated mammalian cells of the selected type, as claimed in claim 46. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims for the same reasons set forth in the previous Office Action, mailed on 03/25/04.

Applicant's arguments, filed 03/14/05 have been fully considered, but have not been found convincing.

Applicant asserts that : (i) the finding reported in Waller et al are not particularly applicable to the present application, as the cell population studied in Waller is a bone marrow derived CD34+ cells, and not CD34+ KDR+ cells; (ii) the obtained population of CD34+ KDR+ cells is essentially 100% pure; (iii) Example 2 shows in vitro evidence that the CD34+KDR+ cells results in both hematopoietic and endothelial cell precursors; (iv) example 3-5 provided evidences that the CD34+KDR+ cells differentiate into other tissues; (v) recently published journal articles by Madeddu et al., Botta et al., and Pelosi et al., corroborate Applicant's conclusion about the differentiation of the CD34+KDR+ cells into skeletal muscle cells, hematopoietic cells and endothelial cells.

Contrary to Applicant's assertion it is the examiner position that the finding reported in Waller et al., are relevant and applicable to the present application. As has been stated previously, Waller et al. (Blood, 1995, v.85, pages 2422-2435) teach that there is no solid evidence for a hypothesis of a "common stem cell" (see page 2422 in particular). Based on the analysis of over 30,000 stem cells with a variety of CD34+ phenotypes and 864 stromal culture , Waller et al. concluded that there is no evidence that a single cell can differentiate along both a hematopoietic and stromal lineage (see page 2434 in particular). Moreover, it is noted that CD34+KDR+ cells would be present in CD34+ cells taught by Waller et al. as evidenced by Ziegler et al (IDS). It is also not clear from the Specification how it was asserted that the injected human donor post natal CD34+KDR+ cells differentiated into any specific cell type as claimed in claim 17.

With regards to the issue of 100% purity of the population of CD34+KDR+ cells. In Madeddu et al., article provided by Applicant, it is clearly stated that CD34+KDR+ subset comprises not only EPCs but also primitive hematopoietic cells and hemangioblasts. The relative contribution of these functional cell subsets is not clear. These corroborate the Examiner's position that it is very possible that the cell population contain heterogeneous cell population that give rise to both hemopoietic and stromal elements. What was the sensitivity of the method for selecting natal CD34+KDR+ primitive stem cell, what is the accurate and reproducible quantification of such selection. One skilled in the art would not know the homogeneous nature of the natal CD34+KDR+ primitive stem cell using the teaching of the specification alone. Moreover, there is no evidence from the Specification that there was no fusion of the CD34⁺KDR⁺ cells with cells of the other lineages. Holden et al. (Science, 2002, V.296, pages 2126-2129) teach that cells can mutate and develop markers characteristics of other lineages or that cells injected into a foreign tissue can take up local DNA and thus appears to

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have changes identity (see page 2126 in particular). Moreover, Holden et al. further teach that fusion scare has given further impetus to effort to establish rigorous standards for demonstrating plasticity such as: the cells must be properly identified at the outset, because a single alien cell in ostensibly purified culture could produce misleading results. The cells must contribute to the function of the host tissue. There is no indication that demonstrate functionality of said cells in the specification.

With regards to Examples 2 - 5 of the current Specification.

It is noted that the data of the Example 2 clearly demonstrated that *in vitro* post natal CD34⁺KDR⁺ are capable of differentiation into cells at sequential stages of differentiation that shows the cell markers of endothelial cells. However, this experiment was done at very specific serum-free liquid suspension culture, without the presence of : (i) a differentiated mammalian cell of the selected type or (ii) a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of differentiated mammalian cells of the selected type, as claimed in the instant claims. The mere fact that stem cells *in vitro* are capable for differentiation was well known at the time of the invention. In the examples 4 and 5 the post natal CD34⁺KDR⁺ cells were injected in non-immunocompromised murine blastocytes and the fate of the injected human cells during murine embryogenesis and post-natal life was followed (see Example 4 of the Specification as filed) or injected into the regenerating muscle (see Example 5 of the Specification in particular).

However, the issue raised in the previous Office Action was that that the specification does not teach how to extrapolate data obtained from above discussed limited studies to the development of effective *in vivo* methods of generating a differentiated human cell of a specific selected type, such as the recited in claim 17, wherein isolated human KDR⁺ stem cells are maintained in the presence of differentiated mammalian cell or in a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of any differentiated mammalian cells, whereby the stem cell differentiated to become the differentiated human cell of the selected type, commensurate in scope with the claimed invention. Therefore, it is not clear that the skilled artisan could predict the efficacy of a methods of generating a differentiated human cell of a specific selected type, such as recited in claim 17, wherein isolated human KDR⁺ stem cells are maintained in the presence of any differentiated mammalian cell or in a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of any differentiated mammalian cells, whereby the stem cell differentiated to become the differentiated human cell of the selected type.

Moreover, recently published journal articles by Botta et al., and Pelosi et al., corroborate the examiner position that *in vitro* data can not be extrapolated to generate *in vivo* differentiated mammalian cells of selected type. For example, Botta et al., clearly stated that whether human CD34⁺ progenitor can be induced to differentiate *in vivo* into CMCs is not known yet. Similarly, Pelosi et al., teach that within the Cd34⁺KDR⁺ population the cell subsets endowed with hemangioblast activity and plastic capacity may partially or totally overlap postnatal hemangoiblasts hypothetically represent residual embryonic stem cells with wide-spectrum differentiation potential. Further studies based on hemangioblast purification and in vivo assay will be required.

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Thus the specification fails to demonstrate that isolated human KDR+ stem cells *in vivo* can be generated to differentiate into any differentiated human cell by maintaining an isolated human KDR+ stem cell in the presence of a differentiated mammalian cell of the selected type as claimed in claims 1-9, 11, 13-17 or maintaining an isolated human KDR+ stem cell in a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of differentiated mammalian cells of the selected type, as claimed in claim 46 and the art does not recognize that a single cell can differentiate along both a hematopoietic and stromal lineage. The courts have held that it is the specification, not the knowledge of one skilled in the art, that must supply the novel aspects of an invention in order to constitute adequate enablement. (Genentech Inc. v. Novo Nordisk A/S Ltd., 42 USPQ2d 1001).

Thus, Applicant has not provided sufficient guidance to enable one skill in the art to use claimed for a method of *in vivo* generating a differentiated human cell of any selected type, the method comprising maintaining an isolated human KDR+ stem cell in the presence of a differentiated any mammalian cell of the selected type as claimed in claims 1-9, 11, 13-17 or maintaining an isolated human KDR+ stem cell in a medium conditioned to reflect the presence of differentiated mammalian cells of the selected type, as claimed in claim 46. The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement. *In re Fisher*, 166 USPQ 18 (CCPA 1970) indicates that the more unpredictable an area is, the more specific enablement is necessary in order to satisfy the statute.

In view of the quantity of experimentation necessary, the unpredictability of the art, the lack of sufficient guidance in the specification, the limited working examples, and the limited amount of direction provided given the breadth of the claims, it would take undue trials and errors to practice the claimed invention.

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 1-9, 11, 13-17 and 46 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bruder et al (US Patent NO:5,736,396) in view of Lemischka (US Patent 5,912,133) and as evidenced by the Specification disclosure on page 63, lines 4-8 and page 4, lines 4-10 for the same reasons set forth in the previous Office Action, mailed on 03/25/04.

Applicant's arguments, filed 03/14/05 have been fully considered, but have not been found convincing.

Applicant asserts that: (i) US Patent '396 does not teach or suggest use of human KDR⁺ stem cells for induction; (ii) US Patent '133 does not teach or suggest that FLK-1 receptor bearing cells can be used in a method of generating human cell of specific type; (iii) there is no suggestion to combine the teaching of US Patent '396 and US Patent '133 and the combination appears to have been based on the hindsight provided by Applicant's own application.

Applicants have traversed the primary and the secondary references pointing to the differences between the claims and the disclosure in each reference. Applicant is respectfully reminded that the rejection is under 35 USC 103 and that obviousness cannot be established by attacking the references individually when the rejection is based on the combination of the references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 4B, 208 USPQ 871, 882 (CCPA 1981) See MPEP 2145. This applicant has not done, but rather argues the references individually and not their combination. One cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on a combination of references. See *In re Young* 403 F.2d 759, 150 USPQ 725 (CCPA 1968). The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference and not is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references; but rather the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). See MPEP 2145.

In response to applicant's arguments that there is no suggestion to combine the references, and that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). In addition, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine* 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones* 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The strongest rationale for combining reference is a recognition, expressly or implicitly in the prior art or drawn from a convincing line of reasoning based on established scientific principles or legal precedent that some advantage or expected beneficial result would have been produced by their combination. See *In re Sernaker* 17 USPQ 1, 5-6 (Fed. Cir. 1983) see MPEP 2144

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In this case, US Patent '396 teaches a method of generating a differentiated cell of a selected type by incubation human mesenchymal stem cells in the presence of differentiated mammalian cells or condition medium that are effective to induce differentiation into a lineage of choice. (see entire document, Abstract, Column 1, lines 50-55 and Fig. 1 in particular). US Patent '396 teaches that human mesenchymal stem cells can be isolated from various tissues that contained stem cells (see column 4, lines 10-65 in particular). US Patent '396 teaches that human mesenchymal stem cells can be either injected at the site of skeletal defects or incubated in the presence of differentiated cells (see column 5, lines 11-20 in particular).

US Patent '396 does not teach that stem cells are human KDR⁺ stem cells.

US Patent '133 teaches a method of isolating human FLK⁺ stem cells using antibody that specifically binds FLK-1 (see entire document, Abstract in particular). The Specification on page 63, lines 4-8 disclosed that human KDR⁺ stem cells are the same subpopulation of CD34⁺ of cells as human FLK⁺ stem cells. US Patent '133 teaches that human FLK⁺ stem cells can be obtained from various tissues that contained stem cells (see column 14, lines 20-50). US Patent '133 teaches that isolated human FLK⁺ stem cells have an ability to differentiate *in vitro* or *in vivo*. This ability has an important therapeutic applications (see overlapping column 7 and 8 in particular).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of US Patent '133 to those of US Patent '396 and substitute isolated human mesenchymal stem cells to isolating human KDR⁺ stem cells to obtain a claimed method of generating a differentiated human cell of a selected type comprising maintaining an isolated KDR⁺ stem cells in the presence of a differentiated mammalian cells of the selected type.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to do so, because isolated human KDR⁺ stem cells can be induced to differentiate *in vitro* or *in vivo* and this ability has an important therapeutic applications as taught by US Patent '133. This subpopulation of human stem cells can be used to generated a differentiated human cell of a selected type by the method taught by US Patent '396.

From the combined teaching of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Claim 4 is included because this functional limitation would be an obvious variation of the method using a condition media taught by US Patent '396. It will be immediately obvious to one skill in the art that the use a porous barrier, having pores of a size sufficient to allow the passage of a small proteins but not stem cells as claimed in claim 4 will result in obtaining a

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condition medium as taught by US Patent '396. Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum conditions involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 220 F2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233; 235 (CCPA 1955). see MPEP § 2144.05 part II A.

Claims 6-10 are included because it would be conventional and within the skill of the art to identify various tissues that contained KDR⁺ stem cells and used KDR1 and KDR2 antibody that were known and readily available to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made (see Applicant's arguments, filed 1/29/04, page 8 in particular) . In addition, Applicant himself acknowledge that any tissue that contains stem cells can be used (see page 4, line 4-10 of the instant Specification in particular). Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges or conditions involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 220 F2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233; 235 (CCPA 1955). see MPEP § 2144.05 part II A.

Claims 14-16 are included because it would be obvious , conventional and within the skill of the art to use differentiated mammalian cells of different origin, since US Patent '396 teaches a method of generating a differentiated cell of into a lineage of choice. Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges or conditions involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 220 F2d 454,456,105 USPQ 233; 235 (CCPA 1955). see MPEP § 2144.05 part II A.

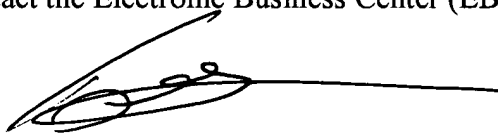
8. No claim is allowed

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michail Belyavskyi whose telephone number is 571/ 272-0840 The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on 571/ 272-0841 .

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michail Belyavskiy', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Michail Belyavskiy, Ph.D.
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1600
May 16, 2005